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August 3, 1900

1954

hemorrhages except hæmoglobinuria which occurred from first to fourth day.

Albumen sequela of hæmoglobinuria, as is always the case in hæmoglobinuria period. Past history makes patient practically an immune. Condition of liver and spleen tender and enlarged. There are no suspicious cases in the port.

Respectfully,

J. GREY THOMAS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Past history.

Mariano Aguilar, native, Cartago, Costa Rica; age, 32; alcoholic habits. Has lived eleven years on the Pacific Coast at Punta Arenas and Liberia, and one and a half years in Limon. Several attacks of fever from time to time, with enlargement of spleen.

Present history.

Taken ill July 6, with hard chill (10 a. m.); hæmoglobinuria. July 7, another chill (10 a. m.); hæmoglobinuria. Admitted to hospital July 9; hæmoglobinuria and marked jaundice; temperature, normal; copious vomiting of bile, etc. R. Hamarnites—Caffein.

High fever this night (9th) with hæmoglobinuria more intense. Given phenacetin gr. x, after which temperature went down to 99° F.

July 10, temperature, 98.6° F., a. m.; temperature, 99° F., p. m.; urine dark and loaded with albumen.

July 11, temperature 99° F.; pulse over 100 and never less as yet.

July 12, temperature, 100° F., urine free from albumen (?), given quinine gr. xxiv.

July 13, temperature, normal.

July 14, temperature, normal.

July 15, a. m., temperature, 99° F.; pulse, 105; p. m., temperature, 99½° F.; pulse, 100.

July 16, a. m., temperature, normal; pulse, 100; constipated three days; 2 p. m., temperature, normal; pulse, 96; R. Salol, R. Quima.

July 17, temperature, normal; pulse, 96, 2 p. m.

July 18, temperature normal, pulse 100, 3.30 p. m.

July 19, temperature normal, pulse 88, 9.15 a. m.; liver and spleen still enlarged and tender. R. Milk and seltzer, beef tea, brandy.

Condition of June 15, temperature 99½° F.; pulse 100; no bleeding of gums; urine, slight trace of albumen; liver enlarged 2 inches below ribs and very tender; spleen enlarged, very tender; tongue flabby and furred.

Sanitary precautions at Port Limon—fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *July 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions dated Washington, D. C., June 16, 1900, I sailed from New Orleans, La., on June 29, 1900, per steamship *Olympia*, Seiders, master, of the United Fruit Company's Steamship Line, arriving at Port Limon, Costa Rica, on the morning of July 4, 1900.

Accompanied by Acting Asst. Surg. J. Grey Thomas of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, the Costa Rica Railway Hospital (Port Limon), in charge of Dr. Steggall, was inspected, and with the exception of 2 white males under treatment for a mild form of malarial fever, the other patients, numbering 5 colored males, were, respectively, noted as having chronic albuminuria, secondary syphilis, and 3 with the quotidian type of malarial fever.

An inspection of the Limon Charity Hospital, accompanied by Dr. Mauro Aguilar, the house surgeon, was also made on the same day. Six white males, 10 colored males, and 3 colored females, total 19, were noted.

In addition to these 2 hospitals, there has been added another for the treatment of the employees of the United Fruit Company, which was also inspected and found to contain 2 white males, 1 with facial erysipelas, the other with malarial hæmoglobinuria; the remaining 4 colored males with various diseases of minor importance. There was nothing of a suspicious nature to be noted in any of the 3 above-named hospitals, and I am reliably informed that the death from yellow fever on April 20, 1900, was the first and only case during the present quarantine season. The deaths for the past week ended June 30, 1900, number 2 only, 1 occurring on the 26th ultimo, the result of enteritis, and 1 on the 30th ultimo, from dysentery; both were colored infants.

All vessels coming into Port Limon from foreign ports are inspected by the port physician, in midstream, and no vessel bringing a foul bill of health is permitted alongside of the wharf.

There are at this date on Grape Cay, the Costa Rican quarantine station, opposite Port Limon, a number of passengers removed from the Atlas Line steamer *Alene*, which touched en route from New York to Port Limon at Sabanilla and Cartagena, both Colombian ports, said ports being known to be infected with yellow fever.

In reference to the violation of the quarantine regulations or anything being taken on board of fruit ships, except in compliance with these regulations, I am satisfied that all possible measures are taken to prevent any attempts at evasion, inasmuch as a special sanitary and quarantine inspector is placed on the wharf alongside of the ship, who remains there day and night until the vessel leaves port and whose duties are to see that only those authorized go on or off the ship and to enforce to the letter the regulations of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, as well as those of the Louisiana State board of health.

The aforesaid inspector also checks out the marked and disinfected suits to laborers working on the fruit ships, which are checked in daily when the ship is discharged or dispatched. Laborers are held responsible for suits. The suits are washed and disinfected before being issued. All persons having authority to go on ships must show "permit cards" from the health representatives.

This phase, I believe, of the tropical quarantine service is only to be found in operation at Port Limon, and credit is due to the medical officers stationed there for surmounting the difficulties, in the inauguration of these excellent and stringent precautions.

All personal baggage is disinfected with formaldehyd gas and subjected to at least six hours' exposure and oftener a longer time. Household goods in general are prohibited.

Finally, just prior to departure, the entire crew are mustered on the main deck and pass between the 2 medical officers, representing, respectively, the United States Marine-Hospital Service and the Louisiana State board of health.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Correction of report of management of yellow fever at Alajuela.

LEGATION OF COSTA RICA,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1900.

SIR: In a communication from Dr. J. Grey Thomas, dated in Port Limon, April 21, 1900, and published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 18, May 4, in reference to a case of yellow fever which occurred in